

of the Civil Service Commission's investigation in this matter. It is
pointed out in the attached letter that in view of this information
no further action is contemplated by this Bureau in this matter.

63
A. C. T. Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

January 25, 1952

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

URGENT SUBJECT

(OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH P. MCCARTHY
INVESTIGATION REGARDING VINTAGE OF M-CAVITY
REFUGEE'S HAMMIE OF PERIODS 13-14, 1951)
DISSEMBLING INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE
(Your file 106-2044)

RECORDED

Reference is made to your memorandum of January 22, 1952,
appreciating that this Bureau conduct an immediate investigation of

this matter.

121-35707-41

This Bureau has been informed that the Civil Service Commission has conducted an extensive investigation in this matter which has included an interview of Miss Marion Johnson. This Bureau, as you have been advised in my memorandum of January 11, 1952, January 15, 1952, and January 21, 1952, has conducted no investigation but has made available to the Civil Service Commission the facilities of the FBI Laboratory.

It is my desire to obtain from the Civil Service Commission the results of its investigation to the latter end, in view of the above, recently I have requested further investigation in this matter. In the meantime this Bureau will take no further action in this matter.

121-35707

RBD:mgm/jm

85 FEB 11 1952

(6) I
February 1, 1952

CIVILIAN
COMMITTEE
~~FOR INVESTIGATION~~

Baltimore City Chapter
Chairman
Loyalty Review Board
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Martin Van Buren C.

RECORDED
FEB 1 1952
DISCARTED
REGULAR MINUTES OF THE
CIVILIAN COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATION
BOARD'S MEETING OF FEB 1

RECORDED
FEB 1 1952

Reference is made to the regularization of James E. D. Tamm, the representative of the Board.

This is to advise that the enclosed material which you furnished from your files concerning Martin Van Buren has been treated for latent fingerprints and no latent impressions were found. All of the latent prints were compared with the latent print of Mr. [redacted] and found negative on all prints.

For further information, please refer to the log of your office.

A copy of this letter is being furnished to Captain [redacted] for his information.

121-357867-41X
FEB 2 1952

RECORDED 126
INDEXED 126
FILED

FEB 1 1952
FBI - BALTIMORE

RECEIVED READING ROOM

FEB 1 1952

FBI - BALTIMORE

RECEIVED READING ROOM

FEB 1 1952

FBI - BALTIMORE

121-357867-41X
RHE:jem
1/11/52

5 FEB 21 1952

BY SA LAGER
5 FEB 1 1952
FBI - BALTIMORE

waukee, Wis.

Dear Mr. Hoover

Enclosed a news clippings which
tells me the, our Illinois Senator
is stepping on your department's toes.
Mr. Hoover I have in the past two
years corresponded with you over how
religion is toward crime, & have given
various instruments that you sent telling
about it all. But I don't believe one
bit of it in some ways to, all still
say that religion the kind that
McCarthy is trying to knock down and
throat is a hindrance to mankind
and only helps those Roman S.O.B.'s
I don't see any of these Romanish
characters called names by the Senator.
No, well why are angles or are
they playing the game together

EX-764

Keep your chin up

RECORDED - 40

SEARCHED - 40

101-35707-4

1952

3/18/1952

is much do we answering

SEN. McCARTHY BARES RESULTS OF FBI PROBE

Use of Home by Spy Ring Is Charged

BY WILLIARD EDWARDS

(Chicago Tribune, City Service)

Washington, June 28.—Charges of communism in both the White House and the state department seized the Senate's attention today. The developments:

1. Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.) reviled in a Senate speech loyalty board files on Philo Nash, 42, an adviser to President Truman, that showed Nash had been accused as a member of the Communist party "in close contact with the communists and Communists in Washington." He said the files showed that Nash's former home in Toronto, Ont., had been used by a Canadian spy ring as a rendezvous in the early 40's.

2. The Senate internal security subcommittee heard Lawrence K. Rosinger, one of State Secretary Acheson's China policy advisers in 1949, refuse to answer the testimony of three previous witnesses that he was a Communist party member. Rosinger pleaded possible self-incrimination. He also refused to discuss his relationships with a number of individuals, in the government and out, on the ground he might involve himself in trouble with the law.

Holds Chicago U. Degree

Nash succeeded David K. Niles as an assistant to the President in charge of advising on "minority problems." He was born in Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, and received a Ph. D. from the University of Chicago in 1937.

Nash was a lecturer on anthropology at the University of Toron-



Nash (left) and Rosinger

to from 1937 to 1941 and then went to Washington, where he became special assistant to the director of the domestic branch of the Office of War Information. He was assigned to the White House June 7, 1941, from the OWI.

"The White House loyalty board cleared Nash some time ago," McCarthy declared. "Thereafter, the FBI conducted a thorough investigation. Ten separate reports were made and sent to the White House loyalty board and the loyalty review board.

Files Sent to Dawson

"After the White House cleared Nash, the review board asked for a hearing. Shortly thereafter, Donald Dawson (White House administrative assistant or personnel) called for the complete files, which were sent to the White House and never have been returned to the review board."

The FBI reports, said McCarthy, reading from documents, said Nash had been a close friend and close associate of one of the convicted Communists.

"During the early 40's," McCarthy continued, "parts of the communist spy ring in Toronto were using his home as a point of rendezvous and some of them were living there. Nash was attending communist meetings and had officially joined the Communist party. The reports also show he had been in close contact with the communist underground in Washington."

McCarthy said he "assumed" that Mr. Truman never had seen the FBI reports. He suggested that the President call upon Dawson

(Continued on page 6, column 11)

When 'No Comment' Is Murder

[Handwritten marks: a star with a 'P' inside, a checkmark 'V', and a checkmark with a 'P' inside.]

It seems to us that FBI chief Hoover ought to speak up when Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) uses his name as a shield.

In his new (and privileged) attack on Phillip Nash, the flatly based most of his charges on alleged "FBI files." Let us skip the question of how he got access to any FBI data; the question is: Do such files exist and did he quote them accurately? When The Post put this question to the FBI last night, a spokesman replied: "No comment." That is the FBI's usual answer when McCarthy purports to quote from its archives. In such situations, a "no-comment" plays directly into McCarthy's hands.

This isn't the first time Jumping Joe has pretended to have seen FBI records. Each time that he makes the claim he is in effect using J. Edgar Hoover's name to promote his own crusade against President Truman. If the U. S. government were as overrun with subversion as McCarthy asserts it is, that in itself would be a reflection on the FBI head; so we to believe Hoover would not resign if the President systematically ignored FBI evidence on sinister character.

If, as we believe, McCarthy is inventing or distorting FBI records, Hoover ought to say so clearly and emphatically. His silence is the McCarthy's secret weapon.

RECORDED - 93 1/21-25707-

FEB 18 1952

INDEXED 47

Patriot Act Act

11/11/51

5/31 FEB 27 1952

*- who gives the
advice -*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT:

DATE: February 17, 1952

Mr. Hansch advised me on February 13, 1952, that he has still not heard from the Criminal Division on whether or not prosecution be initiated against Miriam ~~de Haas~~ of the Civil Service Commission and that we were not to make any investigation unless he communicated with us further.

He stated that as he saw the matter [REDACTED] he thought it would be better for CSC to make the investigation. I told him I knew this was correct, [REDACTED] was in no way pertinent as far as the matter of investigation - that the real reason why we should not do it was because the ground had already been plowed over by Civil Service.

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

LBN:MP

RECORDED 112 121-35707-43

INDEXED - 112

HANDLED
APR 12 1952

5/11

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. D. H. LADD
A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 13, 1952

FROM :

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT C
(OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S
INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY
REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

You will recall that, with the Director's approval,
the Bureau displayed to officials of the Loyalty Review Board

[REDACTED]
This discussion with the Loyalty Review Board was in conjunction with an alleged leak of information from Civil Service Loyalty Review Board to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. You will also recall that the Bureau gave its approval to Mr. Bingham to discuss this matter with the White House.

Mr. Donald S. Dawson, Administrative Assistant to the President, contacted Mr. Poach on February 8, 1952, and stated that Mr. Bingham had contacted him regarding this matter and had related a rather startling story that

[REDACTED]
Mr. Dawson stated in order that he may draw his own conclusions, he would desire to either see the information in question,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

You will recall that we previously briefed Mr. Dawson on the facts in this matter. Dawson has now stated that he needs more details so that he may get a complete picture of the entire matter, and thus the reason for making the above request.

RRR:lp

RECORDED - 112 121-35707-44
INDEXED - 112

651 ERB:jlw
HANDED BY
J. P. PEAK

RECOMMENDATION:

To whom it may concern

recommendation on the
basis of

the findings on the claim
(88-36427, 121-0-4281
, 21-274-17) 131.

Assistant Attorney General
James P. McElroy
Director, FBI

February 24, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: HOWARD SUBJECT
(MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY)
INQUIRIES REGARDING MEMBERS OF LOYALTY
COMMITTEE MEETING (FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
JOSEPH REED, INVESTIGATOR
LOYALTY COMMITTEE (SUBMISSION)
(Your file 120-200-11955)

RECORDED 121-3517-45

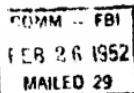
Reference is made to your memorandum of February 19, 1952.

This is to advise that "A wire recorded by the FBI Laboratory
that the typewritten release of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy
contained "dictated to State Department, full transcript of meeting
of Loyalty Review Board, February 13, 14, 1951, Washington, D. C.,"
was prepared with two different makes of typewriters. The first
three pages were prepared with a Royal elite typewriter, spaced
12 letters to the inch. The remaining pages numbered 4 through 5
were prepared with a Remington elite typewriter spaced 12 letters
to the inch.

(121-3517-2-5)

121-3517-27

RECORDED 121-



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 25, 1952

FROM : C. H. STANLEY

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT

(SOURCE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY'S
INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY
REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEESPURPOSE:

To advise that the February 8, 1952, issue of U. S. News and World Report contains an article quoting excerpts from the February 13-14, 1951, meeting of the Loyalty Review Board.

BACKGROUND:

The February 8, 1952, issue of U. S. News and World Report contains an article captioned "State Department Lax on Loyalty Cases? Secret Minutes Reveal Criticism of Methods," which quoted from secret minutes of a meeting of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission held on February 13-14, 1951. A photostatic copy of this article is attached.

As you have been informed, Miss Miriam M. de Haas was under investigation by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's information for his press release of January 5, 1952, which was allegedly based on confidential minutes of the Loyalty Review Board's meeting of February 13-14, 1951. Senator McCarthy also quoted from excerpts of this Loyalty Review Board meeting in a speech before the U. S. Senate on January 15, 1952.

STATUS:

The Bureau is not conducting any investigation in this matter.

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

121-35707

RECORDED - 73

Attachment

INDEXED - 73

RHE:je ✓

EK-100

FEB 25 1952

46

121-35707-113

✓

State Department Lax on Loyalty Cases?

Secret Minutes Reveal Criticism of Method

Has the State Department been lax in guarding U.S. against diplomats and officials of uncertain loyalty?

Senator McCarthy insists that it has. The Department claims a perfect record for loyalty, cannot find any Communist employee. It refuses to take any blame for loss of China to

Communists or for other diplomatic setbacks where questions of loyalty have been raised.

Secret minutes of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, revealed in the Senate by Senator McCarthy, give an appraisal by Board members. Here are excerpts from a meeting on Feb. 13 and 14, 1951.

In early 1951, just a year ago, the loyalty procedures of the Government were under attack in Congress. Not a single employee of the Department of State had been fired on the ground of disloyalty by its own Loyalty Board, though some had been ousted after this Board found them "unfit." Others resigned under investigation.

Standards for screening diplomats and other officials in highly sensitive positions required unquestioned proof of disloyalty before they could be removed as "loyalty" risks. In Congress, and in the Departments, pressure was building for a change in the White House standards to permit dismissal of employees where

"reasonable doubt" existed concerning their loyalty.

The Board that has final say in passing upon loyalty of Government workers met in February, of last year. It then had a new chairman, Hiram Bingham, a former Republican Senator from Connecticut. Bingham brought up the question of changing the rules to permit discharge of Government employees where "reasonable doubt" existed concerning their loyalty. The chairman said that he was informed that if the President would change the standard to one of "reasonable doubt"—which President Roosevelt had used during the war—it would double the number of individuals who could be

removed. He said that Secretary of State Dean Acheson favored the change.

"I think it is fair to say," Chairman Bingham observed, "that the State Department, as you know, has the worst record of any department in the action of its Loyalty Board." The Loyalty Board, in all the cases that have been considered in the State Department, has not found anyone—shall I say 'guilty' under our rules. It is the only Board which has acted that way."

Then followed this discussion among Board members as revealed by minutes hitherto secret:

Chairman Bingham: "The situation with regard to a few of the cases that I have had the opportunity of studying has led me to the belief that we should change [the rule]. For instance, in the State Department, there is a case of a man who might be said to be a rather 'weak' sister. There is no evidence that he is a Communist. His wife, on the other hand, who is not in the State Department, has a very close association with Communists. She, at one time, saw a good deal of them in the days before they went underground in Washington."

"I came to this conclusion: that, living with his wife, he was undoubtedly loyal to this wife; and, from all the evidence, he could not be loyal to his wife and at the same time be loyal to the U.S. Government in the sense in which I think loyalty deserves to be used. There is no way in which you can get him out of the Government service under the present rule, but you can certainly have reasonable doubt as to his loyalty . . ."

Garrett S. Hoag, Board member: ". . . As far as the State Department is concerned, I don't understand their position at all, because although their board has not held their people ineligible under the loyalty test, who should . . ."



DEAN ACHESON, SECRETARY OF STATE
He reassured the chairman

in held ineligible under that test, they have plenty of power to remove them as security risk. Why haven't they exercised it? They haven't exercised it. It is one of all the searchlights that have turned upon them. It seems to me we should decide whether we are going to consider security risk. If we want to stick to loyalty [as a test], let's stick to loyalty as it is written down. In minds of the public there would be indifference.

There followed a discussion of the case of a State Department employee who had been shown by the record to have been serving for two years in a foreign country as an agent of the Russian Government while in State Department employ. Lawrence V. Meloy, Board member, in exchange with Frances Perkins, a member of the Civil Service Commission, "You say that he [the State Department employee who lived with the Russian agent] can be loyal, perfectly loyal to this Government, and he's a safe employee of the State Department."

Miss Perkins: "I would say he was suitable for public service."

Mr. Lee: "But under the present rules, Board is bound to report him as an employee."

Miss Perkins: "But you can report to the Civil Service Commission."

Mr. Lee: "No, we are prohibited from doing that. And the status of it is that we are committing a fraud on the public."

Chairman Bingham: "I am informed that when the Civil Service Commission found a person suitable in the first place, he became an employee, that the man is not in any position to go back on his original action."

James Mitchell, member of the Civil Service Commission: "That is correct." Miss Perkins: "But we do frequently bring the attention of the employing agency information which comes to us, and which we think they should consider as to the retention of the employee. He could be placed under charges that and dismissed for unsatisfactory conduct"

Mr. Lee: "It would take three or four days to get rid of employees that way."

Miss Perkins: "Not unless he's a veteran. It would be no trouble at all."

The Loyalty Review Board turned to discussion of other loyalty cases in the State Department. What follows is an exchange involving one of those cases:

Lawrence V. Meloy, executive secretary: "In the third case we found that the State Department had a hearing and that only the chairman, Mr. Snow [Conrad Snow], sat through the entire hearing. In fact, there was a series of hearings—probably three—but the other members of the Board changed and no

member, other than Mr. Snow, sat through the case"

Chairman Bingham: "I am familiar with the case, having studied it myself. There was only one member of the Board [State Department Loyalty Board] who confronted all of the witnesses. After the first hearing or two, one Board member in the State Department was sent on a mission to Gibraltar, or some other place, and then after the next hearing, another member of the Board was given some other duty. Also, in that particular case, there were several occasions, as I read the testimony, where the chairman of the State Department Board permitted remarks to be made off the record, which is all you have in studying the case—what is said. In that case, also, he permitted the wife of the incumbent to be present during all the hearings and to coach her husband on what he had said in the affidavits. That was against the rule."

James F. Tewhy, Board member: "He probably goofed."

Chairman Bingham: "I called attention to the Secretary of State myself to the fact that 'You've got to tell the Loyalty Board members [in the State Department] to behave themselves.'"

The discussion took a new turn.

Mr. Meloy: "Item No. IX grows out of a practice which the State Department has pursued more vigorously than any other agency. In our regulations we provide that after the hearing, the agency board, under mitigating circumstances and where national security is not involved, may permit the man to resign."

rather than have a finding of ineligibility against him.

"Now that, primarily, as I remember it, at the time we put it in the regulations was so that the service records of the Government would show a resignation, rather than a discharge for loyalty, but it has come to my attention that the State Department, throughout the program for two and one-half years, has not discharged a single person on the grounds of loyalty. What they do is to bring the employee in and say: 'Now, we are going to file charges against you unless you resign,' so the man resigns, or they'll hold a hearing and bring him in and tell him, 'We are about to render a decision of ineligibility against you unless you resign.' I have called their attention two or three times to the fact that that section was put in there for the protection of the employee, but they have taken the opposite position, and say, 'Now, you folks put it in there. We're going to use it,' and they've used it that way, and have caused seven people to resign where they normally would have gone on through the hearing"

"When they operate as they do—merely showing a resignation of the individual and he has this copy from the State Department—he immediately goes over to another agency and says, 'I have worked for the State Department for five years. Here's my Personnel Action Sheet, I resigned a few weeks ago. There is nothing on the Personnel Action Sheet to tell the personnel officer that there is an investigation on that person. He gets a job, or the person may be interested in him."



JOSEPH McCARTHY, SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN
He read the secret minutes

for other employment, and has to go running around the Government to find that there is an investigation on that initial.

"I think, in view of the fact that the State Department is taking advantage of our own regulations in forcing people to resign, we should revoke the regulation . . . The State Department hasn't had a single rating of ineligibility, and it is due to this one thing . . ."

Mr. Haag: "If you revoke this, why can't they follow the same procedure and say, 'If you don't resign, we'll hold a hearing'?"

Mr. Meloy: "They can, but they won't be hiding behind our regulation."

The provision regarding resignations was revoked.

Review Board members then voiced other criticism of the State Department:

about the State Department—their remarkable record of never having fired anybody for loyalty, and yet we do nothing about it as far as the Board is concerned.

"I don't doubt that Larry [Meloy] does all he can in the echelons that he can reach, but I have been troubled about whether or not we owe the duty of having somebody call the attention of the President, for example, to the fact that program simply does not work in that Department . . . let him worry about it. It seems to me to assume more responsibility when we sit back for three years and know that the country rests in a false sense of security that we are looking after their interests here when we know damn well that it is completely ineffective in one of the most important departments

per cent. The average was about 6 per cent. The State Department, zero.

"The Secretary of State was very impressed by what I said. He received my remarks very kindly. He asked me one or two questions about resignationism, etc. Fortunately, thanks to the document which had been prepared for me by Mr. Meloy, I had the facts with regard to all departments in connection with resignations and so on. When I showed him my confidential statement, he was greatly impressed. He said, 'I will take the matter up at once.' That was Friday afternoon."

"He obviously took it up Monday morning, because Monday afternoon at 2:30 one of his security officers, called to know whether anybody at the State Department had been up here to oppose any change in the regulations. I talked over with the Secretary of State the change which you authorized me to suggest to the President yesterday, and he was very heartily in favor of it and very anxious about it. He said no one in the State Department could possibly have said a word against it. It has now been called to their attention. There are quite a number of cases pending before that Board [State Department Loyalty Board]. I feel quite certain from the attitude of the Secretary of State that there was very great attention paid to what I told him."

"I hadn't been instructed by the Board to do it, but I thought it was my duty to do it, so it is known now to the Secretary of State, and as he is very close to the President, I presume it will be known to him . . . So the matter is known now in the Administration and I think will be taken care of . . ."

Soon after the Review Board meeting—on April 28, 1951—President Truman changed the rules so as to permit removal of employees where "reasonable doubt" exists as to their loyalty.

Ten months later, on Oct. 25, 1951, Chairman Snow of the State Department's Loyalty Board had this to say concerning the operation of Department's loyalty program:

"Since December 17, 1947, when the President's loyalty program was implemented by directive of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, the Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State has had before it over 500 cases of State Department employees who have been investigated for loyalty by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and not one case has been found of a present Communist working in the State Department. Over that period, eight employees have been held to be security risks, but not one of these admitted present membership in the Communist Party, nor was there evidence of present membership."



HIRAM BINGHAM, CHAIRMAN OF THE LOYALTY BOARD

He complained to the Secretary

John K. Clark, Board member: "What are you going to do when the attorney who is presenting the charges acts as though he were the attorney for the incumbent? I read 100 pages of a record where the three members of the Board were acting as attorneys for the employee . . ."

Mr. Meloy: "Oh, you're talking about the State Department! They're taking the attitude that they're there to clear the employee, and not to protect the Government. We've been arguing with them since the program started."

Mr. Haag: "That brings up a question that has been on my mind a little, and I have been accused a few times in connection with it. I have been disturbed

of the Government, and I wonder whether we ought to say anything to anybody about it . . ."

Chairman Bingham: "Your present chairman thought about that for a couple of weeks and took counsel of two persons in whom he had confidence, and then asked for an appointment with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State, who is a very busy man, very graciously gave me an appointment last Friday afternoon . . . I called his attention to the fact that his Board was out of step with all other agency boards. In the Post Office Department, 10 per cent of all persons examined were found to be worthy of separation from the Government. In the Commerce Department, 63

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 20, 1952

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT

(SOURCE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY'S INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. C. E. Nicholson of the Department called Mr. Henrich on February 28, 1952, and referred to a memorandum from the Department requesting that the Bureau conduct an investigation of this matter. Mr. Nicholson inquired as to the status of the investigation.

I called Mr. Nicholson and told him that this matter had been discussed by a Bureau representative with Deputy Attorney General Vanech on February 7, 1952, at which time Mr. Vanech advised that no investigation should be conducted by the Bureau. Again, on February 13, 1952, Mr. Vanech was recontacted and he advised that he had not as yet heard from the Criminal Division as to whether prosecution would be initiated in this case and that pending further word no investigative action should be taken by the Bureau. I told Mr. Nicholson that on the latter date Mr. Vanech said that he thought it would be better for the Civil Service Commission to make this investigation.

When talking to Mr. Nicholson, he stated that Mr. L. V. Meloy, Executive Secretary of the Loyalty Review Board, had contacted the Criminal Division and explained that he was holding Miss Haas' room vacant for examination "by the FBI" and that if the Bureau wasn't interested in looking over her room within the near future, Mr. Meloy was going to release it since he needed the space. I told Mr. Nicholson that I did not understand why Mr. Meloy was awaiting action on the part of the FBI since during a conference had with Mr. Meloy it was specifically pointed out to him that the Bureau was not conducting any investigation inasmuch as the CSC had already gone into this matter.

121-35707-47

LLL:mer

RECORDED - 60

MAR 13 1952

50

MAR 13 1952, 60

March 12, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. BELMONT

On March 10, 1952, I saw former Senator Hirman Bingham, now Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission. Senator Bingham stated there were several matters he wished to discuss with me, one of these matters being the failure of the Attorney General to list additional subversive organizations on the subversive list. He stated that there, of course, had developed a number of new organizations which quite obviously were used as Communist fronts and that the Loyalty Review Board had before it cases of individuals who were members of these organizations, but under the rules under which they function they cannot take action against such employees until the Attorney General has listed the organizations as subversive. He stated he had written several letters to the Attorney General about this problem and had been advised that no further organizations would be so listed until the courts had ruled the legality of the procedure which the Department of Justice has followed in the past in preparing such subversive lists. Senator Bingham felt that this was a very unsatisfactory situation in that while we had to wait maybe a year or more until the cases in court are disposed of by the Supreme Court, these employees, who obviously are members of Communist front organizations, would still be working in the Government and nothing could be done about it.

I told Senator Bingham that I had likewise been concerned about this matter and had also written memoranda to the Attorney General about this problem and had received the same type of reply as Senator Bingham had received. I told him, of course, these matters were not handled by the Attorney General personally but by the Criminal Division. I suggested to Senator Bingham that he again address a letter to the Attorney General and instead of sending it to him that he arrange a personal appointment with the Attorney General to discuss the problem with him and in the meantime I would also address a memorandum to the Attorney General and would personally discuss the problem with the Attorney General. I told Senator Bingham he might, if he cared to, say that he, the Senator, had discussed this matter with me and that I favored the same views as he, the Senator, did.

The Senator then took up the case of Miriam Dehaas. The Senator stated that he, of course, knew I was familiar with the recent developments in this case, that we had made certain laboratory examinations and had found that Miss Dehaas's fingerprints were on certain official papers in the Loyalty Board files, copies of which had later been furnished to Senator

JEH:mpd

RECORDED 137 137-13767-45
INDEXED-137 RECORDED
15 MAR 15 1952

McCarthy. He stated that he was somewhat surprised and shocked when he had inquired into this matter to learn [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He
[REDACTED] said that had we so alerted him he believed that certain documents and papers which had been furnished to Senator McCarthy would not have been supplied him! He definitely believes that Miss DeHans was the individual supplying the information to Senator McCarthy.

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 12, 1952

FROM : D. A. TAD

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT

SOURCE OF AMATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY
 INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY
 REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951

D. A. TAD
 D. C. C.
 J. E.
 M. B.
 J. T.

RECORDED
 INDEXED 59
 MAR 16 1952
 121-35707-49
 M. A. J. B.
 FILED
 PERS. CLAS

PURPOSE:

- (2) Whether this was called to your attention.

REASON FOR THIS:

Mildred H. de Haas has been under investigation by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source of Senator Joseph F. McCarthy's information for his press release in January, 1952, based on confidential minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting on February 13-14, 1951.

121-35707

PHM:je

SEARCHED
 INDEXED 59
 MAR 16 1952

121-35707-49

PERS. CLAS

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (62-1107)

March 14, 1952

Director, FBI (121-35707)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT

(SOURCE OF SENATOR JOSEPH P. MCCARTHY'S INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PERS. FILES

Reference is made to your letter of February 29, 1952, captioned "Miriam M. de Haas, Miscellaneous Information Concerning."

For your information, Miss de Haas has been under investigation by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source of information which has "leaked" out of the Loyalty Review Board.



RUE:je

RECORDED 53 121-35707-51

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 18 1952	
MAILED 27	

4 MAR 24 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DR. J. V. DE LAAS

DATE: March 25, 1952

FROM : D. E. MJD

SUBJECT: SUBJECT OF DR. J. V. DE LAAS
GOING ON LIST OF JOHNSON JR. PH. - MCCARTHY'S
LIST OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS OF
CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE HOUSE (3-14, 1951)
CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE HOUSE COUNCIL, 1951
CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE HOUSE COUNCIL, 1951
CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE HOUSE COUNCIL, 1951

(M)

W

A

Mrs. J. V. De Laas has been under investigation by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source of Senator McCarthy's information for his press release based on confidential minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting.

DR. S. M. J.

101-15767

RECD. MAR. 25, 1952

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

101-35707-52
MAILED R.R. 67

65 MAR 31 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 20, 1952

FROM : D. H. LADD *(initials)*

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT

(SOURCE OF SENATOR JOSEPH P. MCCARTHY'S
INFILTRATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY
REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
MISSING ALIEN'S INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PURPOSE:

- (1) To report the results of a conference held this morning between Bureau representatives and Mr. Hiram Bingham, Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board.
- (2) To advise that Miriam M. de Haas appeared before the Grand Jury on March 18, 1952.

BACKGROUND:

Hiram M. de Haas has been under investigation by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source of Senator Joseph P. McCarthy's information for his press release allegedly based on confidential minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting on February 13-14, 1951. As you will recall, the fingerprints of Miss de Haas were identified by the Bureau on the revised transcript covering this meeting of the Loyalty Review Board.

My memorandum of March 15, 1952, which is attached for your ready reference, advised that Miss de Haas appeared [redacted]

[redacted]

DEVELOPMENTS:

In accordance with prior arrangements, Supervisors C. H. Stanley and [redacted] of the Loyalty Unit met with Mr. Bingham this morning, at which time he was advised that in keeping with your desire to cooperate with him wherever possible you wanted him to know on a personal and confidential basis that Miss de Haas [redacted]

121-35207

RECORDED 100-171-351-2-53

RME:je

100-171-351-2-53

100-171-351-2-53

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mr. Fingheim related that Miss de Haas had been taken before the Grand Jury on March 18, 1952. He said that she had appeared before the Grand Jury on the morning of March 18, 1952. She was supposed to return to the Grand Jury that afternoon but failed to do so as a result of which two United States Marshals had appeared at the Loyalty Review Board that afternoon looking for her. Mr. Fingheim said that possibly Miss de Haas had gone to contact an attorney or possibly Senator McCarthy. He related that on March 19, 1952, Miss de Haas had appeared at the Loyalty Review Board to secure her personal possessions. He added that someone from the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice had looked over her room at the Loyalty Review Board and when Miss de Haas saw that the room had been searched, she left without picking up her personal belongings. In this connection, you will recall that the Bureau has conducted no investigation in this matter and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has been so advised.

[REDACTED]

Mr. Fingheim related that he had recently received a telephone call from Senator McCarthy, at which time Senator McCarthy told Mr. Fingheim that he had some of his confidential material and asked Mr. Fingheim if he would give him the additional information he needed to

complete his records. Mr. Bingham commented that he appreciated this request was made by Senator McCarthy in a facetious manner. Senator McCarthy said he wanted to ask Mr. Bingham some questions which he did not have to answer if he did not desire to do so. Mr. Bingham said that he had his secretary on the telephone at the time because "Senator McCarthy does not always tell the truth" and added that McCarthy had given out some false information concerning him.

In discussing the transcript covering the meeting of the Loyalty Review Board of May 4, 1948, which contained the comments of [REDACTED] which were critical of the Bureau's work under the Loyalty Program, Mr. Bingham was informed that the Bureau had been informed of [REDACTED]'s reported remarks. The Bureau had tried to run down the information concerning the remarks reportedly made by [REDACTED] concerning this Bureau, at which time the Bureau was informed that Lawrence V. Neely of the Loyalty Review Board could find no record of [REDACTED] having appeared before the Loyalty Review Board although Mr. Neely was actually present at this particular meeting, according to this transcript of May 4, 1948.

As a matter of information, during the conversation with Mr. Bingham, Mr. Linham commented that the work under the Loyalty Program had been somewhat hindered because of the failure of the Attorney General to list additional organizations on the subversive list. He said that he had intended to see the Attorney General concerning this situation but has been unable to get an appointment as of this date.

Mr. Linham said that he wanted you to know that he was most appreciative of your consideration in this matter and asked that his deepest gratitude be expressed to you.

ORIGINATIONS:

Concerning the reported appearance of Miss de Haas before the Grand Jury, it is noted that the Bureau has conducted no investigation in this matter other than to furnish technical assistance inasmuch as it was considered to be an administrative matter investigated by the Civil Service Commission.

[REDACTED]

ACTION:

[REDACTED]

A. H. BELMONT

September 5, 1952

C. H. BRADLEY

UNKNOWN SUBJECT
(SOURCE OF INFORMATION TO JUDGE R. L. STARCHER)
INFORMATION REGARDING PRACTICES OF LOYALTY
REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PURPOSE:

To advise that according to the "Horn Herald" and "Washington Post" of September 5, 1952, Miriam M. de Haas had been called before the Grand Jury on March 16, 1952, and April 8, 1952, and has been suspended by the Civil Service Commission for refusing to answer questions asked by Civil Service Commission representatives dealing with "leaks" of confidential data from the Loyalty Review Board.

BACKGROUND:

Miriam M. de Haas was investigated by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source of Senator McCarthy's information for his press release in January, 1952, containing excerpts from confidential minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting on February 13-14, 1951. These minutes disclosed criticism of the manner in which the State Department had conducted its loyalty review program.

The fingerprints of Miriam de Haas were identified by the FBI Laboratory on the revised transcript covering this meeting of the Loyalty Review Board.

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice was furnished all information received by the Bureau in connection with this matter. Mr. James M. Palmersey requested that the Bureau conduct investigation with a view toward possible criminal prosecution of the guilty party or parties. The Department was informed

121-35707

RHM:jm

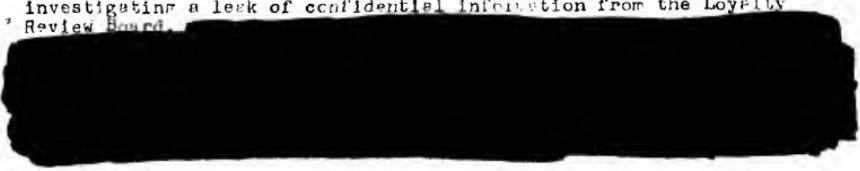
121-35707
NOT RECORDED
46 SEP 30 1952

63 061-30-00/

that the Civil Service Commission had conducted an extensive investigation in this matter which included an interview of Miss de Haas, that the Bureau had conducted no investigation in this matter, but had made available to the Civil Service Commission the facilities of the FBI Laboratory. The Department was informed that in view of this, the Bureau contemplated no further action in this matter.



The "Times Herald" and "Washington Post" of September 5, 1952, reflect that the Civil Service Commission had announced that Miriam de Haas had been served with a notice of suspension for refusing to answer questions asked by its representatives dealing with "leaks" of confidential data from the Loyalty Review Board. The articles stated that Miss de Haas had been called to testify before the Grand Jury on March 18, 1952, and April 8, 1952. The Civil Service Commission has petitioned the District Court for a copy of the testimony of Miriam de Haas before the Grand Jury which was investigating a leak of confidential information from the Loyalty Review Board.



The "Times Herald" in its article commented that the timing of the suspension was interpreted as another Administration attempt to embarrass McCarthy in his campaign for re-election. The article quoted McCarthy as saying that he positively got no assistance from the woman suspended in the Civil Service Commission probe of the alleged "leak" to him of confidential loyalty information. In commenting on the suspension of Miriam de Haas, Senator McCarthy said "they've hanged the wrong man."

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

H. A. H. ELMONI

April 24, 1952

C. D. STANLEY

UNKNOWN SUBJECT

(Sources of Senator McCarthy's Information 91119

Respecting Government Employees)

REGARDING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

PURPOSE:

To advise of a telephone call from Mr. Lawrence V. Meloy of the Loyalty Review Board and to recommend that pursuant to his request the Loyalty Review Board be furnished with a photostatic copy of what purports to be a Civil Service Commission summary of the Bureau's loyalty investigation of [REDACTED] which was released by Senator McCarthy to the Press in January, 1950.

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Meloy of the Loyalty Review Board telephonically inquired of the writer as to whether the Bureau is in possession of the document purporting to be a Civil Service Commission summary of the Bureau's loyalty investigation of [REDACTED], which document Senator McCarthy had released to the Press in January, 1950. Mr. Meloy pointed out that they desired a copy of this document in connection with their inquiry concerning [REDACTED] "etc." He stated they have made a search of their files and are unable to locate a copy, even though they previously had copies of this document. When he was advised that the Civil Service Commission undoubtedly could furnish him with a copy, Mr. Meloy stated he had contacted Colonel Fletcher's Office and they are also unable to locate a copy of the document in question.

You will recall that the document referred to is a document that Senator McCarthy released, which purported to be an official Civil Service Commission summary of the Bureau's investigation of [REDACTED] and which quoted information in the Bureau's reports in that case. [REDACTED] was formerly employed as an economist with the State Department, but later resigned on November 14, subsequent to the loyalty investigation. You will also recall th

CHS:jhc

121-35707
Attachment

121-35707 ✓

NOT RECORDED
106 APR - 1952

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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although the document was proven not to have been an official summary, it did contain considerable quotations from our loyalty reports. At the specific request of the Attorney General, the Bureau did conduct an investigation concerning the source of Senator McCarthy's information and copies of the reports were submitted to the Department. The investigation did not establish the identity of the individual who furnished the material but information was disclosed indicating it was obtained while the file was in the possession of the Loyalty Review Board.

As you know, the Civil Service Commission and the Loyalty Review Board have for some time been conducting an inquiry regarding the source of additional information which has been released by Senator McCarthy and which came from the files of the Loyalty Review Board. The Bureau, in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission, identified the fingerprints of William de Roos, an employee of the Loyalty Review Board, on documents from which some of Senator McCarthy's information was obtained.

A review of the Bureau's files reveals we do have reproduced photoautographic copies of the alleged summary requested by Mr. Velop and it is believed that in cooperation with the Loyalty Review Board, we should furnish them with a copy of this document. This document unfortunately will be used by the Loyalty Review Board in connection with their inquiry concerning William de Roos, who is suspected by the Loyalty Review Board of giving information to Senator McCarthy. (1-1-97-37-19) (Serial No. 10,341,244)

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that in cooperation with the Loyalty Review Board, a photoautographic copy of the above document released by Senator McCarthy be furnished to Mr. Velop.

121-35107

4-24-52-

G-GIRL ORDERED TO KEEP QUIET IN 'LEAK' PROBE

(By Associated Press)

A woman employee under suspension by the civil service commission swore yesterday that a commission official told her not to give any information to the FBI about a leak of confidential loyalty board records.

In suspending the woman, Miriam Dehaas, the commission said last week that it also was petitioning federal court here for the release of testimony she gave a grand jury investigating the leak.

Miss Dehaas was first questioned, the commission said, shortly after Sen. McCarthy (R), Wisconsin, made public minutes of a loyalty review board meeting at which several members criticized the way the State department had been handling its loyalty program. The loyalty review board operates under the civil service commission.

Tells of 3 Hour Quizz

In an affidavit filed with the Commission yesterday, Miss Dehaas said she was called to the office of L. V. Meloy, then executive secretary of the loyalty review board, last Jan. 16. She said "that present there were Hiram Bingham, loyalty board chairman; James E. Hatchett, chief of the commission's investigations division; and a short-haired reporter."

She said the interview lasted nearly three hours, and she continued:

"I answered all questions asked me by Mr. Hatchett. Among other things, we covered the various possibilities of information which had been made available to Sen. McCarthy, and the coddling of Communists under the President's loyalty program."

Given Edited Transcript

"When my requests for a copy of the transcript of this interview were finally granted, seven months later, a considerable portion of the interview had been deleted and certain other parts had been edited."

There was no immediate comment from the commission.

McCarthy said last week, when Miss Dehaas' suspension was announced, that she "positively gave me no information."

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Harbo	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Laughlin	_____
Mohr	_____
Tele. Rm.	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Herald Tribune

N.Y. Mirror

N.Y. Compass

Date: _____

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Laughlin _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Suspended Employee Warned Not to Talk

By the Associated Press

A woman employee under suspension by the Civil Service Commission swore yesterday that a commission official told her not to give any information to the FBI about a leak of confidential loyalty board records.

In suspending the woman, Miss Miriam Deltusas, the commission said last week that it also was petitioning Federal Court here for the release of testimony she gave a grand jury investigating the leak.

Miss Deltusas was first questioned, the commission said, shortly after Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) made public minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting at which several members criticized the way the State Department had been handling its loyalty program. The Loyalty Review Board operates under the Civil Service Commission.

In an affidavit filed with the commission yesterday, Miss Deltusas said she was called to the office of L. V. Meloy, then executive secretary of the Loyalty Review Board, last January

16. She said that present there were Hiram Bingham, Loyalty Board Chairman; James E. Hatcher, chief of the commission's investigations division, and a shorthand reporter.

She said the interview lasted nearly three hours, and she continued:

"I answered all questions asked me by Mr. Hatcher. Among other things we covered the various possibilities of information which had been made available to Sen. Joseph McCarthy, and the woddling of Communists under the President's loyalty program."

"When my requests for a copy of the transcript of this interview were finally granted, seven months later, considerable portion of the interview had been deleted and certain other parts had been edited."

There was no immediate comment from the commission.

McCarthy said last week, when Miss Deltusas' suspension was announced, that she "positively gave me no information," and he added: "They've hanged the wrong person."

Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Herald Tribune _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

N.Y. Compass _____

Date: 3/18/57

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : GENE M. COOPER
FROM : G. M. COOPER
SUBJECT: LIRIA'S CLASS

DATE: September

Tolman _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Shaw _____
Gibson _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Barber _____
Berkman _____
Ward _____
Mrs. Room _____
Tamm _____
Randy _____

In answer to your inquiry as to what we know about the statement attributed to Miss Parsons wherein she stated to give advice that a Right Service Committee might tell her to do, the following information to the FBI, the following is submitted:

At 12:50 PM today, Colonel Justice of the Civil Service Commission called me and stated that he had seen the addition of THE JASPER D. DE HANS in which Miss De Hans is quoted above and wherein further the News intimated that the transcript of the interview with Miss De Hans on the Civil Service Commission has been changed because much of the it is not contained in the transcript of testimony.

Colonel Hatchet has informed the Bureau to him, this is incorrect; that the form, right of testimony was verbatim and had not been changed by anyone. Further, Colonel Hatchet stated that the term quoted Miss De Haven as saying "that Hatchet had given her a strong warning" is not true. Colonel Hatchet further stated that this is incorrect, that he never made any such statement to her, cautioning her to furnish the information directly and that no one else in the Civil Service Comptroller being given her no such instructions.

Colonel Fletcher stated he was willing because he thought on seeing this article in the paper the Bureau would raise more questions in its mind than he wanted to set the Bureau against it.

I will see Colonel Tracy and show him this article in
the paper, and were a little surprised that he appreciated it
so much, and furnished me with information to the purpose.

60 of 65 files

MEMORANDUM REPORT

DATE: November 18, 1957

TO: W. M. BAIRD

FROM: THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
(U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE - FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION)
WILSON KELTON (DEPUTY DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF EMPLOYEES)
CHARLES E. MCNAUL (DIRECTOR)
JOHN T. CONNOLLY (ASSISTANT DIRECTOR)
JAMES J. MORAN (DEPUTY DIRECTOR)

BY APPRISE:

John J. Morgan, in recent speech in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, stated that the FBI Agent informed him that documents produced on Senate floor by Senator McCarthy (as a former Agent in a currency exchange) by the Civil Service Commission, but one containing much of the information set forth in Director's loyalty report of [REDACTED] Moran interpreted during investigation of Element b SA [REDACTED] and former SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED], according to the Director's Office, made no reference to Moran that documents in question [REDACTED].

PERIOD:

For the year 1956 did the Bureau make available to Moran, in general, records which it was made available by Bureau.

DETAILS:

Very sincerely yours, Dr. Michael J. Tolson dat 1
November, 1957, reflecting his desire Special Agent Edward
McCarthy, generally, made on March 1, 1956, in Wisconsin, in
which he claimed that he had previously examined a document
of John F. Duluth, McCarthy and others on the floor of the H.
Senate impossible to be a confidential from the Civil Service
Commission to the FBI - and further he found the date sta-
ted in memorandum to be in dispute. Commented on that memorandum
that on basis of we can place it, either any information
published by the newspaper other written or made available to
McCarthy."

RECEIVED
FBI - MILWAUKEE
NY 115 121-35707-58
8-52

6 DEC 23 1952 Nichols.

See following in book of "True Account of this
Census of Homicide which appeared in the November 3, 1952,
issue of the Milwaukee, (Wisconsin) Journal:

"...With great reluctance and only because I
feel the people of Wisconsin should know, I must reveal an
incident which I am in confidence," Lissman said. "It
concerns McCarthy whom McCarthy, in his mad effort to justify
his champion of Communists in the state department, produced
a thick document on the Senate floor. It is feared to be an
official document of one of our secret agencies, and as
McCarthy went from it, no doubt he believed his charge
solid, though he has something later to be told of evidence
otherwise to see."

"But within a week, the leaders of the R.I.P. came
into my office and told me that McCarthy was an out and out
liar, they were trying to find out who forged it."

"(Then an affidavit from the person that the document
supposedly had a civil service classification report on loyalty
claims. He said that he had no idea on the materials
concerning them, he was only interested in finding a man who
had forged it....)"

The above is the document of which he refers
to as a Civil Service Classification summary of the Bureau's
loyalty investigation of [REDACTED] which Senator
McCarthy had succeeded on the floor of the U. S. Senate.
Our investigation in it is rather detailed so that the document
was not classified as a summary prepared by the Civil Service
Classification unit obtained most of the information set forth
in the Senator's report on [REDACTED]

The complete file on this particular investigation con-
cerned in detail in this document was reviewed and no reference
was made to the fact that [REDACTED] had been interviewed by
the author. On another occasion [REDACTED] was instructed by
Lissman, dated October 13, 1952, to review its file in this
matter to determine if [REDACTED] was ever interviewed by special
agents of the Office of the FBI. He was interviewed, the identity
of the [REDACTED] being determined, and the nature of the
document was given to him to keep it from being furnished to the
Senator.

On January 26, 1953, Lissman was advised by letter
dated January 17, 1953, that [REDACTED] was interviewed
during the course of the security investigation in this

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
on March 17, 1951, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
who resigned on [REDACTED] 1951. The Washington Field Office
admitted that Morgan was contacted for the purpose of determining
whether or not he had received any information in connection
with his position as counsel of the Hearings Subcommittee
which might tend to identify the source from which Senator
McCarthy received the information cited in his statement on
the Foreign Spy. Morgan is quoted as furnish my informa-
tion, but he stated that in the event he heard anything in
that regard he would be glad to forward it to the Bureau.
He left [REDACTED] was heard from [REDACTED]. The Washington Field
Office stated that no statement of any kind was made to
Morgan that the document in question is a forgery and that
Interview with Morgan is not reflected in a report in this
connection of its confidential or secret character.

It might be noted that following his resignation
from the Bureau, [REDACTED] worked at the Office of Price
Administration under Edward Morgan.

DISCLOSURE DATA:

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION (EXCLUDED BY)

EVIDENCE RECEIPT FORM

(To be used in lieu of certificate covering evidence submitted to the S. F. P. S.)

Submitting agency

Civil Service Commission

Delivered by

J. D. Carroll

Date 5-19-53

Victim

Accepted by

Offense Transferring with R. M. Kivars, S.F.P.S. # 1319 b7C

Place and date

Suspects

BRIEF FACTS COVERING CASE:

Report to be directed to J. D. Carroll, Civil Service
Commission & the Regional District, Tennessee
Copies to C. B. C., Room 2133, Wash. 25, D.C.

Evidence to be returned to

Date of hearing, grand jury, trial or reason why expeditious handling is necessary

EVIDENCE

THIS SPACE FOR BLOCKING

1	Postal Register RECORDING
2	Supplementary Certificate, p.m.
3	3877

112-1-31707-59

(over)

JUN 16 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date recorded: 1-31-52 2:00 P.M.

Single Fingerprint Report

Case: RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
(SOURCE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY'S
INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY
REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
Specimens: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Number: 121-357074

Miscellaneous papers submitted for latent fingerprint examination.

Comparative fingerprints named suspect, MATHIAS H. de HAAS, with laterals developed.

Examination requested by: Memo, Mr. Ladd; Answer by memo.

Date received: 1-30-52 bac

Date of reference communication: 1-30-52

Examination requested: fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by: [REDACTED] b7c

Evidence Noted by:

Latent prints recovered from:
1. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED]
3. [REDACTED]
4. [REDACTED]

CKW
MHD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

93902

2 - 25:

Date recorded: 5-20-53 9:00 AM

Single Fingerprint Report

Case: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Comparing with Registered Mail Records

Number: 121-25587-

121-337 -59
202-25828

Specimens:

2 postal Registration application certificates, form 3877 submitted for latent fingerprint examination.

Examination requested by: Mr. J. F. Carroll, Civil Service Commission, 4th Regional District, Temporary P. Bldg., Room 2033, Washington, D. C.
Date received: 6-12-63.

Date received: 5-19-53. m.

Date of reference communication: Delivered by Mr. J. D. Carroll 5-19-53

Examination requested: Fingerm^{print}

Result of examination:

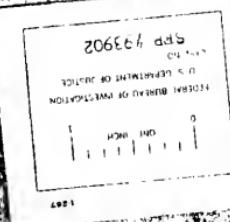
Examination by:

Evidence Noted by:

10. The following table gives the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers.

Some being numbered 698 & 28
In point







EVIDENCE RECEIPT FORM

(To be used in lieu of correspondence covering evidence submissions to the S. F. P. S.)

Submitting agency _____

Delivered by _____ Date _____

Victim _____ Accepted by _____

Offense _____ S.F.P.S. # 10111

Place and date _____

Suspects _____

BRIEF FACTS COVERING CASE:

Report to be directed to _____

Copies to _____

Evidence to be returned to _____

Date of hearing, grand jury, trial or reason why expeditious handling is necessary _____

EVIDENCE

THIS SPACE FOR BLOCKING

171 35707-60
JUN 8 1963
24

(over)

121-35707

60

REGISTERED

RECORDED-141

Date: May 29, 1953

To: Mr. J. D. Carroll
Civil Service Commission
14th Regional District
Room 2033, Temporary B. Building
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: UNCL. AL SUBJECT
DATE 5/29/53 WITH REGDIT. R. MAIL REPORT

Reference is made to your visit to this Bureau's Single Fingerprint Section on May 19, 1953, at which time you submitted two Postal Registration Application Certificates for examination in connection with the above-entitled case.

Confirming the verbal report given you on May 19, 1953, two latent fingerprints of value for identification purposes were developed on the submitted form bearing file number 6/Ch28 and three latent fingerprints of value were developed on the form bearing number 6/Bl30.

Reference is also made to your telephone request of May 27, 1953, that the fingerprints of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] be compared with the latent fingerprints previously developed in this case for elimination purposes. The reported comparisons have been made and two latent fingerprints, on the form bearing the number 6/Ch28, have been identified as the fingerprints of [REDACTED]. Two latent fingerprints on the form bearing the number 6/Bl30, have been identified as the fingerprints of [REDACTED] and one latent fingerprint, on the form bearing number [REDACTED] remains unidentified.

The submitted forms are returned herewith, photographic copies of the unidentified latent impression of value having been made for our files where they will be available for any future comparisons you may desire.

Please be assured of my desire to be of assistance in these matters.

Enclosure 716637

121-35707

MAILED 3
MAY 29 1953
COMM-FBI

51 FORM 10-104A

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date recorded: 5-27-53 2:00 PM

Single Fingerprint Report

Case: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
Teaming with Registered Hall Records

Number: 121-35707-

Specimens:

Compare latents previously developed instant case with fingerprints of the following Civil Service employees for elimination purposes;

Examination requested by: Mr. J. D. Carroll, 4th Regional District, Temporary "B" Building, Room 2033, Washington, D. C.

Date received: 5-27-03/03

Date of reference communication: No letter, phone call.

Examination requested:

Result of examination:

Examination by:

Evidence Noted by:

EVIDENCE RECEIPT FORM

(To be used in lieu of correspondence covering evidence submissions to the S. F. P. S.)
Submitting agency Civil Service CommissionPrivate call _____ Delivered by _____ Date 5-27-53Victim Unsub Accepted by DeissOffense TEMPERING WITH S.F.P.S. # 93-117Place and date REGISTERED MAIL RECORDS

Suspects _____

T + 1 ()

BRIEF FACTS COVERING CASE:

Names of C.S. employees for elimination purposes

born 9-9-22born 4-11-14born 3-12-28born 11-12-01born 3-8-11born 7-4-11

Report to be directed to _____

4th Regional DistrictCopies to TEMPORARY A. Bldg. Room 2-32Evidence to be returned to Washington, D.C.

Date of hearing, grand jury, trial or reason why expeditious handling is necessary _____

EVIDENCE	THIS SPACE FOR BLOCKING
_____	121-35701 60
_____	311
_____	151
461	121-35701
461	011
461	121-35701
461	011

(over)

121-35701

121-35707-1

Date: June 15, 1953

91118

To: Mr. J. D. Carroll
Civil Service Commission
4th Regional District
Room 2033
Temporary B Building
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
LATE PRINT WITH REGISTERED
MAIL RECORDS

Reference is made to your visit to this Bureau's Single Fingerprint Section on June 4, 1953, at which time you submitted the names of fifteen individuals and requested that their fingerprints be compared with the latent fingerprint previously developed in connection with your investigation of the above-entitled case.

You are advised that the fingerprints of the following named individuals were compared with the latent fingerprint previously developed, but no identification was effected:



No fingerprints were located for [REDACTED]. It is suggested that the fingerprints of this individual be forwarded, if possible, in order that the requested comparisons may be completed.

Please be assured of my best efforts to be of assistance in these matters.

File No.: JHM:pcj/
Date: 6-15-53
FBI File No.: 121-35707
Title: [REDACTED]
Category: [REDACTED]
Subcategory: [REDACTED]
Supplementary: [REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date recorded: 6-4-53 4:00 PM

Single Fingerprint Report

Case: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Tampering with Registered Mail Records

Number: 121-35707- 61

Specimens:

Compare latents previously developed instant case with fingerprints of
[REDACTED] for elimination purposes.Compare latents previously developed instant case with fingerprints of the
following named suspects;Examination requested by: Mr. J. D. Carroll, Civil Service Commission, 4th Regional
District, Temporary B Building, Room 2033, Washington 25, D.C.

Date received: 6-4-53/ch

Date of reference communication: Per visit Mr. J. D. Carroll 6-4-53

Examination requested: Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by [REDACTED]

Evidence Noted by:



Mr. A.C. 6-5

Dug to prints 6-5

Latent remaining and compared with
fnts. of above, staged [REDACTED] > [REDACTED]no t.
C.R. working further back to locate prints
fr. [REDACTED] 6-8

121-1127

31317

RECORDED - 22 / 2 / 24
Date: June 23, 1924

To: Mr. C. C. Tammell
City 1st Ward Co. Section
"B" Dist. 1
San Fran.
To whom it may concern
I am the D. C.

Pre 13 John Edward Hoover as Director, FBI, Bureau of Investigation

Outlook: +1 (311) 417-1111 Fax: +1 (311) 417-1111 E-mail: info@corporate.com

A notice is made to your visit to this Bureau's Single File Serial Section on June 12, 1933, at which time you submitted the fingerprints of subject [REDACTED] for comparison with latent fingerprints obviously developed in the above-mentioned case.

The remaining unidentified latent fingerprint in this case has been compared with the fingerprints of the solemite finger-

Angebot

Volume	-
Lid(s)	--
b. hole	
Relaxant	
"L." p.	
Glaucom	
Urticaria	
Fract.	--
Gastric	
Mohr	--
Wingedhead	
Tale, 2	x
Urticaria	
Urticaria	

MAILING
JUN 2 1963
COMM-FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date recorded: 6-19-53 3:00 PM

Single Fingerprint Report

Case: TAX SLIP WITH REGISTERED MAIL RECEIVED

Number: 121-35707-62

Specimens:

Compare prints previously developed instant case with fingerprints submitted of suspect [REDACTED]

Examination requested by: Mr. J. W. Carroll, Civil Service Commission, 4th Judicial District, Dept. B Building, Room 2033, Washington, D. C.

Date received: June 3/1953 received by Mr. Carroll

Date of reference communication: No letter. Deferred by [REDACTED]

Examination requested: Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by: [REDACTED]

Evidence Noted by: [REDACTED]

EVIDENCE RECEIPT FORM
(To be used in lieu of correspondence covering evidence submitted to the S. F. P. S.)

Submitting agency Civil Service Commission

Delivered by _____ Date 6-10-53

Victim _____ Accepted by _____

Offense Tampering with Registered Mail Records S.F.P.S. # 14201

Place and date _____

Suspects _____

BRIEF FACTS COVERING CASE:

Report to be directed to Mr. J. W. Carroll, Civil Service Commission

11th Regional District, Temp "R" Building, Room 2033, Washington, D. C.

Copies to _____

Evidence to be returned to _____

Date of hearing, grand jury, trial or reason why expeditious handling is necessary _____

EVIDENCE	THIS SPACE FOR BLOCKING
1 Fingerprint Card suspect [REDACTED]	62

(over)

121-35707

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(SOLICIT OF ATTORNEY JOSEPH R.
DC CARRIER'S INFORMATION REGARDING
MINUTES OF LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD'S
MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

91118

In the early part of 1952 the Civil Service Commission conducted an investigation concerning Miss Miriam M. de Haas, who was employed by the Loyalty Review Board, because she was suspected of being the source of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's information for his press release of January 5, 1952. This release was allegedly based on confidential minutes of the Loyalty Review Board's meeting of February 13-14, 1951.

By memorandum dated January 22, 1952, the Department requested this Bureau to conduct an investigation into this matter; however, on February 13, 1952, Mr. Vanech, the Deputy Attorney General, advised that he thought it would be better for the Civil Service Commission to conduct this investigation. Therefore, no active investigation was conducted by the Bureau in this matter; however, the Bureau did cooperate with the Loyalty Review Board and the Civil Service Commission in this case in that it conducted such latent fingerprint examinations as were requested.

DEC:ldsl
101-35707

101-35707-63
01-27-1953
66

53 Nov 2 1963

30 Oct 1963

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: March 22, 1954

FROM : Mr. C. H. Stanley

SUBJECT: ALFRED KOHLBERG;
MIRIAM MILLIKEN DE HAAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Toledo —
Ladd —
Nichols —
Patterson —
Clegg —
Glavin —
Hecko —
Rosen —
Tracey —
Gandy —
Mohr —
Winterrowd —
Tele. Room —
Holloman —
Sizoo —
Miss Gandy —

New York teletype dated March 19, 1954, captioned Alfred Kohlberg, Info Concerning, reflects the results of an interview conducted by the New York Office of Alfred Kohlberg on that date. The teletype reflects that Kohlberg had stated that he had been interviewed in Washington, D. C., prior to his Grand Jury appearance. ██████████ supervisor of the New York Office, was telephonically contacted on March 21, 1954, concerning this teletype from the New York Office and asked who had interviewed Kohlberg. ██████████ telephonically advised on March 21, 1954, that Kohlberg had stated that he had been interviewed by a "representative of the Attorney General's Office."

ACTION:

For your information.

cc: ██████████
RHE:bab

121-35707

PEN (10)
121-35707-64
3-23-1954W.A.
J.W.

The Attorney General

March 23, 1954

Director, FBI

ALFRED KOHLBERG;
MIRIAM HILLEKENS de RAAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to my conversation with Mr. William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General, on March 17, 1954, at which time Mr. Rogers advised that Senator Fulbright had given him a clipping which appeared in the "Boston Herald" for Monday, March 15, 1954, captioned "Group Tarnished of Diplomats 'Soft' to Reds" which reads in part as follows:

"About 150 persons attended the New England Anti-Sabversive Seminar of the American Legion at Gardner auditorium, State House, yesterday.

"They heard Alfred Kohlberg, publisher of 'Plain Talk,' declare the 'we shall go on losing the cold war if the diplomats soft on Communism remain in the State Department.'

"I have seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the department," he said. "They are not Communists, but they take a favorable attitude toward them."

For your information, Alfred Kohlberg, who is an importer of Chinese textiles operating under the firm name of Alfred Kohlberg Incorporated, 1 West 37th Street, New York City, was interviewed on March 18, 1954. Kohlberg stated that he had not seen the press report in question but had definitely never made the statement that he had seen FBI files on any individual. He said that he made the statement that he had seen individual FBI loyalty reports on certain Government officials.

cc: (1) Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General (Confidential)

(1) Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III (Confidential)

Tolson _____
FBI _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Geary _____
Mohr _____
Brennan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mailroom _____
Miss Candy _____

121-35707
RHE:BBM
cc: 97-2660
11 MAR 1954

RECORDED - 94

MAR 25 1954

35767-65
REC'D
3-23
INDEXED
FILED

51 MAR 30 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 18,
1954

FROM : MR. C. E. BEN RICH

SUBJECT: ALFRED KOHLBERG,
Publisher of "Plain Talk"
 Tab
Lead
Mem
Distr
Press
Gloss
Harms
Replies
Trans
Gerry
Mohr
Tele
Tele
Info
Slate
Steve G

I called SAC Kelly at New York on the morning of March 18 regarding the article which appeared in the Boston Herald for Monday, March 16, 1954, quoting Alfred Kohlberg, publisher of "Plain Talk," as saying, "I have seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the department (State Department). They are not Communists, but they take a favorable attitude toward them." I instructed that Kelly, together with a mature Agent, promptly interview Kohlberg for any facts which would support the statement attributed to him in the above article. I told Kelly to immediately submit the results of the interview with Kohlberg by teletype to the Bureau.

ACTION:

Upon receipt of teletype from New York Office, a memorandum will be prepared for Deputy Attorney General Rogers.

CCB:LL

 cc-MR. BOARDMAN
 cc-MR. KENNEDY
 cc-MR. C. E. STANLEY
ADDENDUM - CCB:LL - 3/18/54

SAC Kelly called at 12:40 p.m. and advised that he has made an appointment to see Kohlberg at 10:30 a.m., March 19.

BOARDMAN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen *(initials)*

FROM : Mr. C. H. Stanley *(initials)*

DATE: March 22, 1954

SUBJECT: ALFRED KOHLBERG;
MIRIAM MILLIKEN de HAAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Gandy
Harbo
Rosen
Dolan
Laddie
Mohr
Tamm
Tele. Rep.
Harrington
Gandy
[REDACTED]

SYNOPSIS:

"Boston Herald" for March 15, 1954, quoted Alfred Kohlberg, "publisher of 'Plain Talk'" as stating in talk on March 14, 1954, that he had "seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the department...they are not Communists, but they take a favorable attitude toward them." On March 16, 1954, Senator Fulbright gave this article to Deputy Attorney General who brought it to attention of Director on March 17, 1954. Kohlberg interviewed by New York Office on March 19, 1954, at which time he

[REDACTED]

CC: L. B. Nichols (encl.)
A. H. Belmont (encl.)
[REDACTED] (encl.)

Enclosures
HHE:bbm
121-35707

*(reference here to State Department)
**Kohlberg said interview was by
"Representative of Attorney
General's Office." 121-35707-68

G-2
46

of Loyalty Review Board informed Bureau on March 20, 1952, that de Haas taken before grand jury on March 18, 1952. Washington newspaper articles reflects she also appeared before grand jury on April 8, 1952, in connection with inquiry into leak of confidential information from Loyalty Review Board. Civil Service Commission gave de Haas five days notice of dismissal and she

resigned November 3, 1952. Considerable publicity concerning this matter in local newspapers. "Times-Herald" for November 2, 1952, contained open letter of de Haas: "To My Dear Fellow-Americans" in which she admitted that she had endeavored to bring information concerning the Communist conspiracy in our Government "to the attention of our representatives in Congress" and had seen to it that pertinent information was made available to Senator McCarthy as well as to other members of Congress although McCarthy had no reason to know the source of his information. No indication from review of newspaper articles in de Haas matter that de Haas had admitted sending information to Kohlberg. Kohlberg apparently testified before the same grand jury as de Haas in April, 1952.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) In accordance with the Director's instructions, there is attached a suggested memorandum to the Attorney General, with copies for the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. William P. Rogers and Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III, setting forth the results of the interview of Alfred Kohlberg and referring to the Department's files on Alfred Kohlberg and Miriam de Haas. The Department's attention is being called to the fact that the results of the interview of Kohlberg are being sent to Mr. Kimball Johnson, Chief, Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Director, in his memorandum of March 17, 1954, pointed out that the Deputy Attorney General intends to show the memo to Senator Fulbright.

(2) There is attached a suggested letter to Mr. Kimball Johnson, Chief, Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., furnishing him the results of the interview of Kohlberg.



BACKGROUND:

A memorandum of the Director dated March 17, 1954, reflects that the Deputy Attorney General, at a conference on that date, advised that on March 16, 1954, the Deputy Attorney General had visited with Senator Fulbright relative to Senator Fulbright's statement that it was his opinion that the FBI was furnishing information from its confidential files to Senator McCarthy's Committee. Senator Fulbright gave the Deputy Attorney General a clipping which appeared in the "Boston Herald" for Monday, March 15, 1954, which reads in part as follows:

"About 150 persons attended the New England Anti-Subversive Seminar of the American Legion at Gardner Auditorium, State House, yesterday.

"They heard Alfred Kohlberg, publisher of 'Plain Talk' declare the 'we shall go on losing the cold war if the diplomats soft on Communism remain in the State Department.'

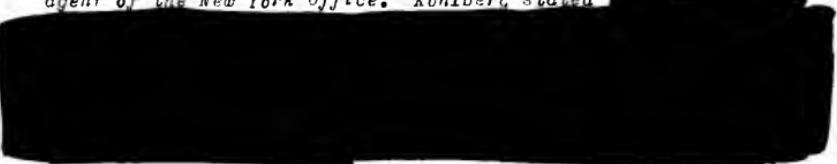
"I have seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the department," he said. "They are not Communists, but they take a favorable attitude toward them."

The Director instructed that Kohlberg be immediately interviewed for any facts which would support the statement which he is quoted as having made at Boston on March 14, 1954, and that a memorandum be prepared on this matter for the Deputy Attorney General who intends to show it to Senator Fulbright.

By telephone call on March 18, 1954, SAC Kelly of the New York Office together with a mature agent was instructed to interview Kohlberg. SAC Kelly advised on March 18, 1954, that an appointment had been made to see Kohlberg at 10:30 A.M., March 19, 1954.

INTERVIEW WITH ALFRED KOHLBERG

The New York Office advised by teletype March 19, 1954, that Kohlberg was interviewed on that date by SAC Kelly and an agent of the New York Office. Kohlberg stated



Hiram Bingham informed the Bureau on March 20, 1952, that
de Huas had been taken before the grand jury on March 18, 1952.
It was recommended in a memorandum to the Director dated March 20,
1952, that inasmuch as this Bureau had conducted no investigation
in this matter other than to furnish technical assistance inasmuch
as this was considered to be an administrative matter investiga-
ted by the Civil Service Commission, no further action be taken
by the Bureau at that time. (121-35707-52)

This entire matter received considerable newspaper publicity. The "Times-Herald" and "Washington Post" on September 5, 1952, revealed that the Civil Service Commission had announced that de Haas had been served with a notice of suspension for refusing to answer questions asked by its representatives dealing with "leaks" of confidential data from the Loyalty Review Board. The articles reflected that de Haas had been called to testify before the grand jury on March 18, 1952, and April 3, 1952. It was pointed out in these articles that the Civil Service Commission had petitioned the District Court for a copy of the testimony of de Haas before the grand jury which was investigating a leak of confidential information from the Loyalty Review Board. The petition of the Civil Service Commission to the District Court reflects that there were 15 instances of the release of unauthorized information and that Miss de Haas had been questioned about each of them on July 29, 1952, at which time she either refused to answer or gave evasive replies. The "Times-Herald" in September, 1952, carried articles concerning de Haas captioned "Inquisitors Hit True Motives for Harassing Miss de Haas" and "U. S. Worker Harried After Blow at Reds." It was pointed out in the "Washington Star" for October 7, 1952, that District Judge Matthew F. McGuire had refused to open for Civil Service Commission examination the minutes of the Federal grand jury investigating leakage of the Loyalty Review Board proceedings. The "Times-Herald" for October 25, 1952, reflects that the Civil Service Commission had given de Haas a 5 day notice of dismissal. The "Times-Herald" for November 4, 1952, reflects that de Haas had resigned yesterday (November 3, 1952) and that the Civil Service Commission announced that the resignation had been accepted.

The "Times-Herald" on November 2, 1952, contains an open letter of de Haas: "To My Dear Fellow-Americans" in which she stated that as an employee of the Loyalty Review Board she had endeavored to bring some of the information concerning the Communist conspiracy in our Government to the attention "of our representatives in Congress, in the hope that somehow the Communist termites could be cleaned out of our National structure before it collapses from within." She stated that she had seen to it that pertinent information was made available to Senator McCarthy as well as other members of Congress. She said that McCarthy had no reason to know the source of his information. She gave praise to "our wonderful FBI." She concluded her letter by stating ".... I have given out information concerning the infiltration of Communists into the Government of our beloved country as a last desperate expedient of alerting the citizenry. I gave it out deliberately, hopefully and prayerfully, my own volition without

request, pressure or acknowledgement from anyone....." The "Washington Star" for November 8, 1952, commented that "however well-intended her act, Miss de Haas committed a serious offense when, by her own admission, she gave confidential data of the Loyalty Review Board to unauthorized persons. Loyalty to the Government includes maintenance of the integrity of the employer-employee relationship. Miss de Haas betrayed the trust placed by her employer, the Loyalty Review Board, and hence deserved to be discharged....."

As set forth in the Times Herald for November 2, 1952, de Haas admitted that she had endeavored to bring "some of these matters to the attention of our representatives in Congress;" that she had seen to it that pertinent information was made available to Senator McCarthy "as well as to other members of Congress" although Senator McCarthy "had no reason to know the source of his information;" that she had "given out information concerning the infiltration of Communism into the Government of our beloved country as a last desperate expedient of alerting the citizenry ."

121-35707

DATE: March 23, 1954

VIA LIAISON

TO:

Mr. J. E. Hell Johnson
Chief, Investigations Division
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

To Johnson CSC
3-24-54
CAB

FROM:

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: ALFRED KAHLEBECK
WILLIAM GILBERT

In your information the Boston Herald for Monday, March 1, 1954, contained an article entitled "Group Warned of Communist Threat to Area," which reads in part as follows:

"About 150 persons attended the New England Anti-Subversive Seminar of the American Section at Gardner auditorium, State House, yesterday.

"They heard Alfred Louis F., publisher of Plain Talk! said re the 'we shall go on losing the cold war if' diplomats sent to the Soviets remain in the State Department."

"I have seen FBI files on several persons still active in the department," he said. "They are not Communists, but they have a favorable attitude toward them."

For your information also, Gilbert

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Gandy
Harbo
Rosen
Terry
Deasy
Mohr
Timenow
Tele Room
Holloman

RVE:bll
cc: 97-2660
APR 7 1954

EX-10

121-35707-69
APR 2 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT Joseph McCarthy
FILE NUMBER 121-35707
VOLUME NUMBER 2

RUE 33

March 18, 1

*Office of the Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington D. C.*

Dear Sir:

The two enclosed clippings unfortunately appeared on page twelve of the March 15 Boston Herald. If Mr. Kohlberg was quoted correctly, it would seem to imply that some employees of the FBI may not be as careful as their superiors are. At any rate, the implications of the quotation are confusing.

Yours truly,

P. C. M.
1910

Group Warned Of Diplomats Soft to Reds

About 150 persons attended the New England Anti-Sabrevoe Seminar of the American Legion at Gardner Auditorium, State House, yesterday.

They heard Alfred Kohlberg, publisher of "Plain Talk," declare the "we shall go on loathing the cold war if the diplomats soft on Communism remain in the State Department."

"I have seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the government," he said. "They are not Communists, but they take a favorable attitude toward them."

He spoke before a group of 150 members of the American Legion, Sons of the American Legion, and their families. The intelligent audience, but few, the Communists who came to the meeting with the Communists.

Mr. Kohlberg advised his stockholders to drive home to the 100,000 Legionnaires in Connecticut that they should not buy from Dr. Bell's Anti-Communist candidate who lost the Party in 1948.

told the group that the only thing he had to fear in this country is the Communists.

He also advised his members

that the state may have been

over-washed and pushed into a state that was not intended.

W. E. Smith, former "Plain

Talk" editor, was present.

Others on the program were

John C. H. Morgan,

John L. Nichols, and George

Caust.

McCarthy Access To FBI Tips Denied

WASHINGTON, March 14
(AP)—Atty. Gen. Brownell today denied a statement by Sen. Fulbright (D., Ark.) that the Senate Permanent Investigations sub-committee headed by Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.) has access to confidential FBI files.

Brownell said he has personally looked into the matter and that the Department of Justice, including the FBI, "has permitted no such thing during my term as attorney general."

"Both Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, and I are dedicated to keeping inviolate the confidential nature of the FBI files," the attorney general said in a statement. "This must be done to protect confidential informants and the investigative techniques of the FBI in the nation's fight against Communism and crime."

Office Memorandum • UNIT ~~U.S.~~ GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: March 31, 1954

FROM : Mr. C. H. Stenly

SUBJECT: ALBERT KOHLBERG;
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
REGARDING AN ALLEGED PONDERATION OF HIS RETIREMENT

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Conroy dated March 29, 1954, captioned as above, which is attached for your ready reference. The Director advised in connection with that memorandum: "Have we notified A. C. and others of Kohlberg's statement re de Haas?"

This is to advise that by memorandum dated March 23, 1954, Kohlberg's statement regarding de Haas was furnished to the Attorney General with copies designated for Mr. William F. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General, and Assistant Attorney General Barron Olney III.

ACTION:

For your information.

cc: (1) L. E. Nichols
A. H. Belmont121-35707
97-2660Attachment
RHE:bbmSEARCHED
INDEXED
APR 2 1954

EX-104

121-35707-70

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. V. BOARDMAN

DATE:
March 29, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ALFRED KOHLBERG;
MIRIAM MILLIKEN de HAAS
Miscellaneous Information Concerning [REDACTED]

Tolson
Eckert
Wright
Clegg
Glavin
Harms
Rosen
Trotter
Gandy
Mohr
Witersund
Tele. Room
Holloman
Nance
Mohr Gandy

WPF

Reference is made to the memorandum from the Bureau to Kimball Johnson of the Civil Service Commission dated March 23, 1954, reflecting an interview by the Bureau with [REDACTED]

This memorandum was furnished to Johnson by Liaison on March 24, 1954. Johnson advised that this was quite a shock to the Civil Service Commission as they had not had any indication of this in the past. Johnson advised that he had personally interviewed de Haas at the time she was charged with removing files from the Loyalty Review Board and that she had refused to answer any questions. He further stated that Civil Service had no indication from its files or from any of the individuals familiar with the de Haas case of the information furnished by the Bureau memorandum.

After reading the memorandum, Johnson commented that evidently Kohlberg had been interviewed by Department of Justice representatives handling the grand jury investigation in the de Haas matter but that no information concerning the grand jury testimony had ever been furnished to Civil Service.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information. ENCL^{OSE}

121-35707-76
APR 2 1954

CMB:JW

- 1 - Mrs. Rosen
- 2 - Mr. Stanley
- 3 - Mr. Egan

INRECORDED COPIED INDEXED

APR 8 1954

Have we notified
a. g. & Rogers of
Kohlberg's statement
re de Haas?

K.

SEARCHED - 4
INDEXED - 4

March 26, 1954

94122

[REDACTED]
Waltham St., Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

The Attorney General's Office has referred to this Bureau your letter of March 18, 1954, concerning two articles appearing in the March 15, 1954, issue of the "Boston Herald."

I want you to know that the files of this Bureau are confidential and that no employee of this Bureau is involved in the matter mentioned in the articles which you enclosed with your letter. It is now and has been the policy of this Bureau that no employee of this organization shall furnish Federal Bureau of Investigation files or portions thereof to unauthorized persons at any time.

Your interest in furnishing this information is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER
John Edgar Hoover
Director

121-35707

RHE:bhm

c/o: (1) 97-2660

Notn:

✓

COMM - FBI	121-35707
MAR 29 1954	POLICE INFORMATION
MAILED 31	"

No record in Bureau files on [REDACTED]
Kohlberg interviewed concerning this matter on March 19,
1954, by the New York Office at which [REDACTED]

non...
whole...
element...
Clegg...
Gloss...
Harr...
Harr...
Tracy...
County...
Uhr...
Winterrowd...
Tele. Room...
Holloman...
Missouri...
Missouri...

UNSEARCHED COPY FILE

REF - 4
REV - 4

March 26, 1901.

31122

Bethany St., Massachusetts

תְּנַשֵּׁן

The Attorney General's Office has referred to this Bureau your letter of March 16, 1937, concerning two articles appearing in the March 15, 1937, issue of the "Boston Herald."

I want you to know that the files of this Bureau are confidential and that no employee of this Bureau is involved in the matter mentioned in the articles which you enclosed with your letter. It is now and has been the policy of this Bureau that no employee of this organization shall furnish Federal Bureau of Investigation files or portions thereof to unauthorized persons at any time.

Your interest in furnishing this information is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

121-35707

RUE: bkm

CCW (1) 97-2(60)

Note

COMM FBI
MAR 29 1964
MAILED 31

No record in Bureau's files on
Kohlberg interviewed concerning this matter on March 14
1954, by the New York Office at which

John	—
Elmer	—
Chloe	—
Rimont	—
Gleg	—
Glavin	—
Florio	—
Karen	—
Tracy	—
Geary	—
Mahr	—
Wingrove	—
Telz, Room	—
Holloman	—
Miss	—

INTRODUCTION

91127

Continued:

[REDACTED] testified to this before Grand Jury in April, 1952, and furnished this information to a "representative of Attorney General's Office." Information furnished to Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General and Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General, with request that Bureau be advised what information is available in the Department's files concerning this matter. Results of interview of Kohlberg also furnished by letter to Mr. Kimball Johnson, Chief, Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Possibility exists that [REDACTED] may release Bureau's answer to his letter and, therefore, it is recommended that he be answered in general language.

A copy of this acknowledgment is being forwarded separately to the Attorney General for his information.

The Boston Office is not being furnished a copy of this acknowledgement, since there is no interest to them.

121-325707-71

The Attorney General

May 17, 1954

Director, FBI

ALFRED KOHLBERG
MIRIAM MILLIKEN DE HAAS
IN CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION COUNSELING

Reference is made to the memorandum from this Bureau dated March 28, 1954, captioned as above. Referenced memorandum set forth information furnished by Alfred Kohlberg relative to his appearance before a grand jury in Washington, D. C., in 1953, inquiring into a reported leak in the Executive Branch of the Government. This memorandum noted that Kohlberg stated that he had been interviewed in Washington, D. C., prior to his grand jury appearance by a representative of the Attorney General's Office.

As set forth in my memorandum of March 28, 1954, I would greatly appreciate being advised what information is available in the Department's files concerning this matter.

121-35707

cc - (1) Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

(1) Assistant Attorney General
Barren Oliver III

SP-2660

CIB:jdc

NOTE: Miriam de Haas, formerly with the Civil Service Commission Loyalty Review Board, investigated by LCB in 1952 for alleged leak of information to Senator McCarthy from Loyalty Review Board files.

De Haas was taken before grand jury in 1952 concerning the alleged leak from LRB records and later resented from the result. She later wrote letter "To My Dear Fellow Americans" indicating she had furnished pertinent information to representatives in Congress and had seen to it that pertinent information made available to Senator McCarthy. Upon being requested to investigate de Haas re reported leak in 1952, the Department was advised (see page 2)

MAY 18 1954
COMM-FBI

by Bureau it appeared to be an administrative matter.
Article in "Boston Herald" newspaper of 3/15/54, quoted
Alfred Kohlberg, publisher of "Plain Talk," as having
stated he had seen FBI files on several persons employed
by the State Department. Kohlberg interviewed 3/19/54,
and stated



Some time later Miriam de Haas told Kohlberg she was the
individual who sent the material to him, her reason being
that she was disgusted with the lax treatment being
accorded suspected Communists by the Loyalty Review Board.

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

June 9, 1954

Director, FBI

RECORDED 3512 1-35202-73 (p2)

EX-112 ALFRED KOHLBERG,
MIRIAM MILLIKEN DE HAAS
DISCREPANT INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to your memorandum dated May 27,
1954.

Pursuant to your request there are attached the
three volumes of grand jury testimony which you made available
to this Bureau.

121-11707
Encl. 1
cc: 9742660

RHE:bab

NOTE: The grand jury transcript made available by Mr.
Olney concerns testimony of Miriam de Haas and Alfred Kohlberg.
Detailed memorandum is being prepared concerning these three
volumes of testimony.

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112-3081-2986W.2
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E JUL 21 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

FROM : Mr. C. H. Stanley

SUBJECT: ALFRED KOHLBERG;
HIRIAM DE HAAS
ATTACHMENT INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: June 24, 1954

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tamm
Tracy
Tele.
Wincorow
Tele. Room
Holmes
Miss Gandy

SYNOPSIS: Purpose to set forth review of testimony of Alfred Kohlberg and Hiram de Haas before Grand Jury, Washington, D. C., March and April, 1952, re de Haas' furnishing information from files of Loyalty Review Board.

"Boston Herald" for March 15, 1954, quoted Alfred Kohlberg as stating in talk in Boston on March 14, 1954, that he had seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the State Department who are not Communists but take a favorable attitude toward them. On interview on March 19, 1954, Kohlberg stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Attorney General advised of results of Kohlberg interview and informed that no information could be located in Bureau file concerning the information furnished by Kohlberg. Department requested to advise Bureau what information was available in the Department's files concerning this matter. Department made available for confidential information of Bureau three volumes of grand jury transcript covering testimony of de Haas and Kohlberg. Volumes photostated and returned to Department. [REDACTED] de Haas, former employee of Loyalty Review Board, testified before Federal Grand Jury in District of Columbia on March 18, 1952, and April 1, 1952. [REDACTED]

In January, 1952, Senator McCarthy made press release containing excerpts from this transcript which disclosed criticism of the manner in which State Department had conducted its loyalty review program. Bureau conducted no investigation concerning this incident although facilities of Laboratory made available and fingerprints of de Haas identified by FBI Lab on the revised transcript covering this meeting. All pertinent information concerning de Haas matter furnished to Criminal Division of Department. De Haas resigned from Government Service November 3, 1952. Before Federal grand Jury on March 18, 1952. [REDACTED]

cc: 1 - L. B. Nichols
1 - A. J. Belmont
1
1 - 121-41668
Attachment
RHS:DM

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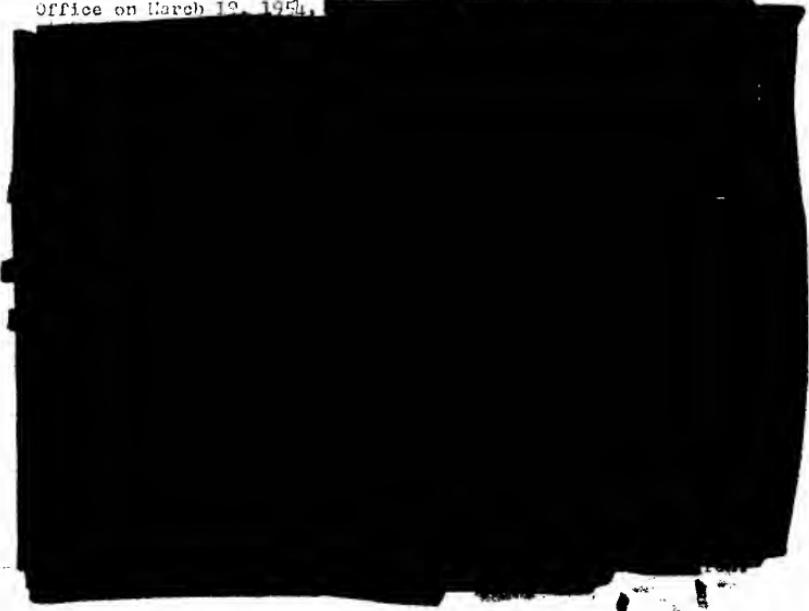
121-35217-74

EIN

DETAILS:

BACKGROUND

As set forth in my memorandum of March 22, 1954 (121-35707-68), the "Boston Herald" for March 15, 1954, quoted Alfred Kohlberg, "Publisher of 'Plain Talk'" as stating in speech in Boston on March 14, 1954, that he had seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the State Department who are not Communists but take a favorable attitude toward them. On March 16, 1954, Senator Fulbright in support of his opinion that the FBI was furnishing information from its confidential files to Senator McCarthy's Committee, gave this article to Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers who brought it to the attention of the Director on March 17, 1954. Kohlberg interviewed by New York Office on March 19, 1954.



Miriam de Haas, a former employee of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, was investigated by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source of Senator McCarthy's information for a press release in January, 1952, containing excerpts from confidential minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting on February 13 - 14, 1951, which disclosed criticism of the manner in which State Department had conducted its loyalty review program. Bureau conducted no investigation concerning de Haas incident although the facilities of our Laboratory were made available and fingerprints of de Haas identified by FBI Lab on the revised transcript covering this meeting of the Loyalty Review Board. Criminal Division of the Department of Justice was furnished all information received by the Bureau in connection with Miriam de Haas. The Department on January 22, 1952, requested that the Bureau conduct an investigation of this matter and was informed by memorandum dated January 25, 1952, that this Bureau had been informed that the Civil Service Commission had conducted an extensive investigation in this matter which included an interview of de Haas. It was pointed out that this Bureau had conducted no investigation but had made available the facilities of our Laboratory. The Department by memorandum dated February 5, 1952, again requested an investigation. The matter was discussed with Gus Vanech of the Department who stated he thought it would be better for the Civil Service Commission to conduct this investigation.

[REDACTED]

Representatives of the Civil Service Commission were advised of this on January 30, 1952, and Donald Lawson of the White House was so informed on February 15, 1952. Mervin Bingham of the Loyalty Review Board informed the Bureau on March 20, 1952, that de Haas had been taken before a Federal Grand Jury on March 18, 1952. Washington newspaper articles reflect she also appeared before the grand jury on April 8, 1952, in connection with an inquiry into leaks of confidential information from the Loyalty Review Board. Federal Judge Matthew F. McGuire refused to open for inspection by the Civil Service Commission the minutes of the Federal Grand Jury investigating leakage of Loyalty Review Board information. The Civil Service Commission gave de Haas a five days notice of dismissal and she resigned on November 3, 1952. There was considerable newspaper publicity concerning this matter. For example, the "Times-Herald" for November 2, 1952, contained an open letter of de Haas: "To My Fellow-Americans" in which she admitted that she had

endeavored to bring information concerning the Communist conspiracy in our Government "to the attention of our representatives in Congress" and had seen to it that pertinent information was made available to Senator McCarthy as well as to other members of Congress although Senator McCarthy had no reason to know the source of his information. There was no indication from a review of newspaper articles in the de Haas matter that de Haas had admitted sending information to Kohlberg. (121-35707)

Detailed memorandum of March 22, 1954, attached.

In accordance with the Director's instructions, a memorandum dated March 23, 1954 (121-35707-55) was sent to the Attorney General with copies for the Deputy Attorney General and Warren Olney III setting forth results of the interview of Kohlberg and referring to the Department's files on Kohlberg and de Haas. The Department's attention was called to the fact that the results of the interview of Kohlberg were being sent to Mr. Kimball Johnson, Chief, Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. The Department was informed that no information could be located in the files of this Bureau concerning the information furnished by Kohlberg as set forth above. The Department was asked to advise the Bureau of information available in the Department's files concerning this matter.

A letter dated March 23, 1954, was sent to Mr. Kimball Johnson furnishing him the results of the interview of Kohlberg for his confidential information and consideration concerning the de Haas matter. (121-35707-69)

The letter of March 23, 1954, was delivered to Kimball Johnson via liaison, on March 24, 1954, at which time Kimball Johnson stated that this was quite a shock to the Civil Service Commission as they had no indication of this in the past. Johnson advised that he had personally interviewed de Haas at the time she was charged with receiving files from the Loyalty Review Board and she had refused to answer any questions. He related that the Civil Service Commission had no indication from its files or from any of the individuals familiar with the de Haas matter of the information furnished by Bureau letter of March 23, 1954. Mr. Johnson advised that the Civil Service Commission had no information concerning the grand jury testimony. (121-35707-70)

DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM OF MAY 27, 1954

A memorandum of Warren Olney III dated May 27, 1954, after referring to the fact that the Bureau did not conduct any

Investigation concerning Miriam de Haas advised that the Department had decided to institute a grand jury inquiry into the de Haas matter and this fact became public knowledge at the time of the suspension of de Haas by the Civil Service Commission in the summer of 1952.

[REDACTED]

the Bureau's possible interest in information of this kind had been overlooked at the conclusion of the grand jury proceedings. Mr. Olney's memorandum stated that "There is nothing in our file to show whether this omission was due to inadvertence or may have been due to a belief that you are aware of the facts which were made of general notoriety and appeared in the general press." Mr. Olney transcribed for the Bureau confidential information three volumes of the grand jury testimony and asked that after these transcripts had served our purpose they should be returned to the Criminal Division.

The three volumes of grand jury testimony have been photostated and the original transcripts returned to the Department by memorandum dated June 9, 1954. These photostats of grand jury testimony which include the testimony of Miriam de Haas and Alfred Kohlberg are being retained in Bureau file 121-35707.

GRAND JURY TESTIMONY OF MIRIAM de HAAS
ON MARCH 13, 1952

[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Sept. 23, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Blethen
Blechman
Belmont
Bissell
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Vinteregg
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

b7c

[redacted] called me on September 23, 1954. I was tied up at the time and subsequently returned his call. He was very much concerned over the disclosure of Kohlberg of receiving hundreds of FBI reports, and he wondered if this wasn't a very bad practice. I told him that it certainly was; that Kohlberg did not receive reports from the FBI; that it was not known whether he actually received FBI reports or whether he had received Civil Service reports; that this clearly shows that other agencies have misused FBI reports.

[redacted] stated he realized this and he is going to make some editorial comment because he thinks it is very bad business. I told him that for once we could agree upon something. [redacted] stated that I was wrong; that we agreed on most things. I told him that life is too short to argue.

b7c

cc: Mr. Jones

LBN:arm

I hope not! I never like to think my like a skunk.

RECORDED-48 121-35707-25

EX-130

29 SEP 30 1954

121-35707

6/17/54

80013 1954

September 27, 1954

10/14

**MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT
MR. NICHOLS**

Attorney General Herbert Brownell called me today and mentioned he thought we had come out all right on the McCarthy Committee Report and stated they evidently had criticized McCarthy for urging Government employees to turn over classified information to him and also criticized him for possessing the two-and-a-half-page document. The Attorney General commented he was glad they backed us up and I agreed.

I stated I was also very concerned about the Arthur Kohlberg matter and the deflars woman and felt there should be some kind of prosecution; that I understand the Criminal Division was working on something concerning the deflars woman but that I had heard nothing recent about it. I stated it seemed to me to be an intolerable thing that this woman could get by with it and I commented that Kohlberg seems to be boasting about it. I stated a number of people had spoken to me about the Kohlberg matter as they must have read the article too fast and were wondering why we send our reports to Kohlberg. The Attorney General stated he would check with the Criminal Division on this matter.

INDEXED-32 101-3310
NOT RECORDED

Very truly yours, Oct 1 1954

6

John Edgar Hoover
Director —

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TOMA 5-3 PM
MATT 9-27
SP 59

Tolson	
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The Attorney General

September 23, 1954

Director, FBI

ALPHONSE KOHLBERG;
MIRIAM MILLIKEN de HAAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to my conversation with you this morning concerning the publicity today regarding Alfred Kohlberg and his statement to the effect that he had turned over to the Senate Judiciary (Internal Security) Subcommittee "hundreds of FBI reports." The article appearing in the press indicated that this was material made available by Miriam de Haas.

Alfred Kohlberg was interviewed on March 19, 1954, by this Bureau at which time he stated:

The results of this interview of Alfred Kohlberg were furnished to you in memorandum dated March 23, 1954, at which time I informed you that pertinent information concerning Alfred Kohlberg appearing in the files of this Bureau had been furnished to the Department. It was

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____
FBI-BBB

cc: 1 - 121-31668 (UNSUB; Removal of Govt property, L.G.B.)

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TIME 1-27-54
DATE 1-27-54
BY [Signature]

121-35707-77

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pointed out that no information could be located in the files of this Bureau concerning Kohlberg's appearance before a grand jury in Washington, D. C. The Department was requested to advise what information was available in its files concerning this matter which information was furnished to this Bureau in a memorandum of Mr. Warren Olney III dated May 27, 1954.

With regard to Miriam de Haas, mentioned above, complete information appearing in the files of this Bureau has previously been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department.

The above data is being furnished for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen *fm* *11/28*
FROM : C. H. Stanley *M/S*

DATE: Sept. 28, 1954

SUBJECT: MIRIAM MILLIKEN de HAAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Toiles
Bettis
McNelly
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Barkman
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Tinkenow
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

The Director has inquired as to what action was taken by the grand jury concerning Miriam de Haas, a former employee of the Loyalty Review Board (LRB), Civil Service Commission (CSC), who has admitted furnishing confidential information from files of LRB to individuals outside the Executive Branch of the Government. Miriam de Haas testified on March 18, 1952, and April 8, 1952, before a Federal Grand Jury in District of Columbia, which was inquiring into the "unauthorized disclosure of confidential information." Confidential transcript covering this grand jury investigation which was made available by Dept. of Justice reflects grand jury adjourned April 8, 1952, without any action having been taken. de Haas resigned from LRB 11/3/52. No investigation conducted by FBI although facilities of FBI Laboratory made available. Investigation was conducted by CSC.

BACKGROUND:

Miriam de Haas, former employee of LRB, CSC, was investigated by CSC because she was suspected to be the source of Senator McCarthy's information for his press release in January, 1952, containing excerpt from confidential minutes of LRB meeting on February 13-14, 1951, which disclosed criticism of the manner in which the State Department had conducted its Loyalty Review Program. The Bureau conducted no investigation concerning the de Haas incident although facilities of our Lab made available and fingerprints of de Haas identified by Lab on the revised transcript covering this meeting of LRB. Criminal Division of Department has been furnished complete information received by Bureau in connection with de Haas. Department, on 1/22/52, requested Bureau conduct investigation of this matter and informed by memo of 1/25/52 that this Bureau had been informed CSC had conducted extensive investigation in this matter which included interview of de Haas. It was pointed out that Bureau had conducted no investigation but had made available facilities of our Lab. Letter to Department concluded "you may desire to obtain from CSC the results of its investigation in this matter and . . . reconsider your request for an investigation. . . ." Department, by memo dated 2/5/52, again requested an investigation. Matter discussed with Gus Vanech of Department who stated he thought it would be better for CSC to conduct this investigation.

Attachment
cc-Mr. Belmont
Bufile 121-35707
cc-121-41668
RHE/re
11/28/54

RECORDED

121-35707-787
C.S.H.

SENT DIRECTOR

9-28-54

Memo to Mr. Rosen

[REDACTED]

CSC gave de Haas five days' notice of dismissal and she resigned 11/3/52. There was considerable publicity concerning this matter in local newspapers. "Times Herald" for 11/2/52 contained open letter of de Haas: "To my dear fellow-Americans" in which she admitted that she had endeavored to bring information concerning the Communist conspiracy in our Government "to the attention of our representatives in Congress" and had seen to it that pertinent information was made available to Senator McCarthy as well as other members of Congress although McCarthy had no reason to know the source of his information. She gave praise to "our wonderful FBI" and concluded this open letter with the statement "If this be treason, make the most of it."

As result of speech made 3/14/54 in Boston in which Alfred Kohlberg was reported to have said he had seen FBI files on several persons. Kohlberg was interviewed 3/19/54 and stated:

[REDACTED]

ACTION:

For your information. Detailed memorandum of June 24, 1954,
(Bufile 121-35707-74) concerning this matter attached.

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the bottom right corner.]

Mr. A. Rosen

September 23, 1960

C. W. Stanley

FILLED NASH
Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Two letters received from private citizens requesting information concerning pamphlet being circulated in Wisconsin alleging past communist activities on part of Nash, former employee of White House, on whom we conducted Loyalty investigation in 1951. The allegations against Nash appearing in the pamphlet (copy attached) were obtained from Senate speech made by late Senator McCarthy in 1952 in which he implied that his information came from FBI files. After McCarthy made this speech, we conducted inquiry and decided that based on information in the speech, McCarthy probably had access to results of our loyalty investigation of Nash. We were unable to determine definitely identity of agency or person from whom McCarthy obtained his information, but believed probably obtained from Loyalty Review Board of Civil Service Commission.

One of the letters from [REDACTED] asks whether McCarthy had obtained his information from FBI files; the other letter from [REDACTED] asks (1) what was in FBI reports on Nash? and (2) did FBI give Nash "a clean bill?" Bufiles contain no record of either correspondent.

RECOMMENDATION:

That (1) we advise [REDACTED] that no FBI reports were furnished McCarthy by any FBI employee, and (2) we inform [REDACTED] of confidential nature of our files, and of fact we do not grant or deny clearances to Government employees. Attached for approval are letters to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Attached for possible reference purpose is 1952 summary memorandum regarding Nash.

V21-25-07
NOT RECORDED
184 VCL 4 1960

121-32281

Enclosures - 1

- (1 - 121-33707 (UNSUB/Information to Late Senator McCarthy)
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Detach
1 - Mr. Stanley

5 OCT 10 '60

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- 5 -

121-12711

Mr. A. Rosen

September 23, 1960

C. H. Stanley

PHILIP NASH
Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Two letters received from private citizens requesting information concerning pamphlet being circulated in Wisconsin alleging past communist activities on part of Nash, former employee of White House, on whom we conducted Loyalty investigation in 1951. The allegations against Nash appearing in the pamphlet (copy attached) were obtained from Senate speech made by late Senator McCarthy in 1952 in which he implied that his information came from FBI files. After McCarthy made this speech, we conducted inquiry and decided that based on information in the speech, McCarthy probably had access to results of our loyalty investigation of Nash. We were unable to determine definitely identity of agency or person from whom McCarthy obtained his information, but believed probably obtained from Loyalty Review Board of Civil Service Commission.

One of the letters from [REDACTED] asks whether McCarthy had obtained his information from FBI files; the other letter from [REDACTED] asks (1) what was in FBI reports on Nash? and (2) did FBI give Nash "a clean bill?" Bufiles contain no record of either correspondent.

RECOMMENDATION:

That (1) we advise [REDACTED] that no FBI reports were furnished McCarthy by any FBI employee, and (2) we inform [REDACTED] of confidential nature of our files, and of fact we do not grant or deny clearances to Government employees. Attached for approval are letters to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Attached for possible reference, purpose is 1952 summary memorandum regarding Nash.

V.21-25 07
NOT RECORDED

184 VGI 4 1960

121-12261

Enclosure:

- 1 - 121-35707 (UNSUB INFORMATION TO Late Senator McCarthy)
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Detach
1 - Mr. Stanley

5 OCT 10 1960

GHLipam

- 5 -

121-12261